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Serial
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Hand Book

OF THE

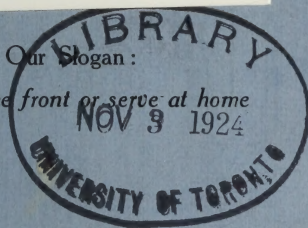
American Defense Society



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Our Slogan :

Serve at the front or serve at home



NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

44 E. 23d Street

New York





Hand Book

OF THE

American Defense Society

Our Slogan :

Serve at the front or serve at home

February, 1918

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

44 E. 23d Street New York

OUR PLATFORM

Universal Service by Citizens—at the front, or at home

Universal Military Training

Adequate Military Forces, on Land, at Sea and in the Air

An American Merchant Marine

The Enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine

Government Co-operation with Business

The World Safe for Democracy

OUR PROGRAM

Exposure of German Atrocities

The Putting Down of Sedition in the United States

The Suppression of German Inspired Peace Propaganda

Stopping of all Trade with the Enemy, directly or through neutral channels

The Enforcement of the Death Penalty in America against spies and traitors

The Defeat of Germany

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WHAT YOU CAN DO FOR THE AMERICAN DEFENSE SOCIETY

*To Aid This Society Is To Aid Your Country In
The Hour Of Need.*

1st—You can obtain new members.

The larger the Society, the more good it can accomplish.

2nd—You can encourage whole-hearted patriotism in all people with whom you come in contact and tell them of the work the Society is doing.

3rd—You can buy at cost as much of the Society's literature as you can afford, circulating it where it will accomplish good.

4th—You can join the Vigilance Corps of the American Defense Society in your home city or town. If no vigilance corps has been organized there, you can organize one or prevail upon some one else to do so.

5th—You can confidentially report to your local Vigilance Corps or direct to the Society's National Headquarters all evidences of enemy activities near you. Your reports will be carefully investigated and where results warrant, all evidence will be turned over to the proper bureau of the U. S. Government.

6th—You can give what you can afford of your money to the Society, for it needs funds to carry on its work.

THE AMERICAN DEFENSE SOCIETY

The American Defense Society is an organization of citizens of the United States, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, who, in lieu of service at the front, are doing what they can at home to help win the war against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The Society is governed by a Board of Trustees and an Executive Committee, American citizens, who, without regard to political faith, are giving their services in a patriotic endeavor to back up the men at the front.

The Society is supported entirely by voluntary contributions and by membership fees ranging from \$1 to \$100. Membership is open to all citizens of the United States.

ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIETY

The American Defense Society is asking the men, women and children of America to come to the defense of the nation, under the motto: "*Serve at the Front, or Serve at Home.*"

At the outbreak of war it called mass meetings of American citizens in behalf of the army and navy war legislation advocated by the President at the first session of our War Congress.

It was the one Defense Society to make war upon the enemy Insurance companies, which through their official channels were able to supply military information of great value to Germany. These enemy Insurance Companies have been refused licenses by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo (excepting one Life Insurance Company) with a consequent cessation of gross income of \$35,000,000.

It was the first Defense Society to urge the President to declare war on Austria.

It was the first Defense Society to call public attention, through a mass meeting, to the danger-

ous peace preachings of William Randolph Hearst.

It was the first Defense Society to appear at Washington in the case against Robert LaFollette, asking for his expulsion from the Senate, on the ground of his "giving aid and comfort to the public enemy."

It was the first, and only, Defense Society to make war upon the soap-box Pro-German oratory on Broadway, New York City, and upon "The Masses" and other Pro-German publications.

It was the first Defense Society to publish **THE SEARCHLIGHT ON GERMANY**, giving in detail the blunders and the crimes of Germany.

It was the first Defense Society to plan for the registration of Alien Enemies, Pro-Germans, and Disloyal Americans, under local Vigilance Corps throughout the United States.

Definite and aggressive action has been taken by the Society for crushing pro-Germanism by the formation of an Information Bureau to receive and report after investigation to the proper authorities the activities of every spy and plotter which comes to its attention.

The Society is conducting a campaign to stamp out sedition and disloyalty in the public schools. Under its auspices a mass meeting of teachers was held in New York City to protest against disloyal and seditious teachers.

As a result of this mass meeting the Loyalty League of American Schools was formed as an auxiliary of the American Defense Society.

Furthering the aim of the Society to stimulate patriotism it presented to the Atlantic Fleet a superb silver cup to be awarded annually to the battleship making the highest score in short range target practice. This cup was first won by U. S. S. New York; for the current year the Society is informed by the Navy Department that it has been awarded to U. S. S. Florida.

Two articulated skeletons, two anatomical charts, and a complete set of specimens of medical drugs

presented by Messrs. Parke Davis & Co. of Detroit, have been donated by the Society to the Atlantic Fleet for the instruction of hospital stewards.

The Society has also had designed a Medal of Honor in gold and bronze to be presented for conspicuous deeds of bravery on land or sea.

Mention must also be made in behalf of those who serve at home of a knitting committee, organized by the Society, which has done excellent service, and of the many carefully prepared Home Defense League and food and conservation pamphlets which the Society has distributed throughout the nation.

The Society maintains an incessant watch on seditious publications of every character, and has caused the most offensive to be debarred from city news-stands and the stands owned and controlled by the principal railroads.

THE SOCIETY PROPAGANDA

The American Defense Society is a national clearing house for pamphlets and general literature on all subjects dealing with the war.

It is supplying the newspapers of the United States, without charge, special services in the way of Sunday edition feature articles, Washington news letters, and syndicated material based upon the war situation.

It maintains a special Washington newspaper bureau for the benefit of the smaller newspapers throughout the United States.

The American Defense Society is co-operating with the various departments of the United States government in the prosecution of the war, giving aid to other patriotic organizations, and doing what it can to urge a vigorous war against the Imperial German Government.

The Society's Petition to Congress for a New Law to Punish Pro-German Activities, Sedition and Disloyalty

At a patriotic luncheon held in New York September 19, 1917, attended by many prominent citizens, the following Petition of the Society was unanimously endorsed and has since been widely circulated throughout the country and millions of signatures obtained:

PETITION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON

Whereas the Security of the United States and the success of our arms are endangered by the activities of disloyal persons and organizations within the borders of our country, we, the citizens of the United States whose names are hereto subscribed, do hereby petition the Congress of the United States to enact forthwith a law imposing punishment upon all persons or organizations responsible for Pro-German activities, or for the publication or public utterance of statements tending

To impede or interfere with the operations or success of the United States in war or in recruiting or enlistment, or

To hold the Government of the United States or any of our allies up to ridicule or obloquy, or

To cause disloyalty or refusal of duty on the part of any person in connection with the war.

The American Defense Society, encouraged at various steps taken by the Administration, Congress and throughout the Nation on matters bearing on the war against Germany and her Allies, and desiring that the war be prosecuted to definite victory, and the Nation solidified to that end, respectfully urges:

I. That the Administration be Asked:

1. To Send An Overwhelming Force to France.

Great Britain, with a population of about 50,000,000, and France, with a population of some 40,000,000, have already contributed approximately 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 men respectively, and have borne the burden of the struggle for more than three years. If America should send even 10,000,000 men from its population of over 100,000,000, it would not, in our judgment, be doing more than an equivalent share. For America to send an overwhelming force should also hasten Germany's realization of the hopelessness of her cause and materially shorten the war. The more men we send the fewer will be slain.

2. To Intern Alien Enemies and Enemy Sympathizers. Whose Conduct Imperils or Impedes the War.

The interning of aggressive Pro-German sympathizers, whether German citizens or not, we believe should be followed up with increased vigor. England allowed Germans and German sympathizers at large for about a year, then interned 70,000 and the malicious plots and propaganda ceased.

3. To Warn Germany that Departures by Her from the Rules of War Will Not be Endured.

The examples that Germany has given of the course which the doctrine of military necessity has impelled her to follow, surely justify such a warning, and if given we may look for an adhering on her part to civilized warfare. As it will protect our forces in the field and our people both at home and on the

high seas, is it not better to warn now than to be compelled to act later?

4. *To Forbid the Publication of Newspapers and Magazines in the German Language During the War.*

A similar law was passed in England and France immediately after the declaration of war. Besides minimizing the danger of disloyal utterances, such a law would we believe diminish Teutonic influence in the United States and hasten the Americanization of our foreign population of Teutonic origin.

II. That Congress be Asked (at its next session):

1. *To Declare that a State of War Exists with Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey.*

Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey have been practically absorbed for all warlike purposes by Germany. Their active co-operation in war with Germany demands, we believe, such action on our part against them. Many Austrians have been active in plots against the United States. There is not alone impropriety but also peril in the continuation of Bulgaria's Embassy. It is intolerable that America should not assume the fullest championship of the unhappy Armenians against the butchers of her helpless people.

2. *To Expel Any Disloyal Members.*

What was properly tolerated as freedom of speech before America entered the war is now intolerable treason. It is surely folly to distinguish between the treason which acts and the treason which speaks when both are designed to effect, and do effect, a weakening of the nation's efforts in war. Why send the nation's youth to the battlefield, and at the same time permit any man to set back-fires from the vantage point of high position—back-fires which will bring death to increasing thousands of our men

by weakening support from behind the lines and by strengthening the enemy to renewed endeavor?

3. *To Enact a Law Prohibiting the Issuance of New Securities Except by Federal License.*

The National Defense Council has recently declared that new issues should be limited to conserve the financial resources of the nation for national use. We believe it would be wise to have this recommendation embodied in a law. A similar law was adopted in England early in the war under the system of licensing all issues actually justifiable and useful in time of war, and has produced beneficial results. Issues to refund maturing securities should be excepted.

III. That It be Recommended to the Various Authorities:

1. *To Forbid the Compulsory Study of German in the Public Schools.*

In the past the study of German in the public schools has unquestionably been due to political rather than to educational influences. The widespread study of German by immature minds tends to Teutonize American children, and delays the Americanization of children of German parentage. This is now recognized and German is being voluntarily dropped in many schools of the United States where it has heretofore been compulsory.

2. *We Advocate Universal Military Training.*

Physical training in youth improves health, increases stature and lung expansion, decreases disease, aids self-discipline, inculcates orderly habits. Between the ages of nineteen and twenty-one two six months' periods of military training for country lads and of summer training for city lads will afford benefits far greater than any temporary loss of earning capacity and prepare them to do their duty as citizens both in war and in peace.

IV. Furthermore:

Believing that an inconclusive Peace would be an insult to those who have fallen in this war and a betrayal of the living and that such a Peace would infallibly lead to future wars, this SOCIETY hereby declares, THAT IT IS FIRMLY IN FAVOR OF PROSECUTING THE WAR TO A SATISFACTORY AND DEFINITE CONCLUSION AND THEREBY DESTROY GERMANY'S POWER FOR INTERNATIONAL EVIL.

The foregoing program was adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Society on October 24, 1917.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of The American Defense Society, held October 31, 1917, the following resolution was adopted and a copy telegraphed to the President of the United States:

WHEREAS the complete defeat of Italy's armies would endanger her national existence and imperil the issue of the war for democracy and

WHEREAS to preserve Italy's existence and to maintain her efficiency as a fighting force immediate moral military and economic aid from her allies is imperative and

WHEREAS the United States has just granted a loan of two hundred thirty million to Italy to be expended for coal, munitions and guns, now therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the President is respectfully urged to use all ships possible including Austrian ships now in our possession for the transportation to Italy of a contingent of American troops and all useful materials;

AND WHEREAS it is patent to the entire world that German and Austrian troops are working as a unit for the same end which America has declared she will not endure,

AND WHEREAS German agents throughout Italy have steadily emphasized the fact that the United States has never yet seen fit to declare war against Austria-Hungary, Italy's great and neighboring enemy, now therefore

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the President is respectfully urged to call forthwith a special session of the Congress to declare war against Austria-Hungary.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ORGANIZING BRANCHES AND VIGILANCE CORPS

The far-reaching need of local Branches or Vigilance Corps can readily be seen when it is known that in this country alone there are today several million alien enemies representing Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Turkey and other countries sympathetic or allied with the Prussian autocracy. Almost without exception these enemies are free to go about as they see fit, and while the Government has done much toward tightening the censorship of mails and cables, nevertheless there are numberless channels by which these enemies are in touch with the directing genius of German propaganda in Berlin.

If Americans mean to stand by the men at the front, whose lives are already being sacrificed, and to stand by their Government, the opportunity is offered in the additional service they can give to this work of the American Defense Society.

1. Call a meeting of five to ten prominent, loyal and active Americans in the community who have expressed a willingness to attend. Present the question of organizing a Branch or Vigilance Corps, those present forming a temporary executive and organization committee. Provide a check list containing names of all voters at the last election.

2. At this first meeting name a temporary secretary and begin with the first "A," read each name on the check list and after voting, record it in one of four columns: "Loyal," "Disloyal," "Doubtful," "Unknown." These should be recanvassed at future meetings until the "unknown" column is eliminated, and the "doubtful" column is reduced to a minimum. No name should be placed in the "Loyal" or transferred from the "disloyal" column, until all reasonable doubt has been removed. You

will then have a card index of every voter—a “Who’s Who” in every community. This can be supplemented by names from the local directory, and other lists which will include alien residents.

3. This list will serve as a basis for all future war activities in your community, and after final revision should be placed in the hands of the proper local authorities. Long before this list is completed, the committee will see a great variety of work ahead, and will require an organization and an outlined plan for future activities.

4. The following are suggested as subjects for immediate action:

- a. A name for the organization, preferably the (City or town) Branch or Vigilance Corps of the American Defense Society.
- b. A small working executive committee of not over five members to appoint a chairman, a secretary, a treasurer, other officials and committees, and have full charge of the work. The secretary should be the only paid official.
- c. A simple form of Constitution and By-Laws.
- d. Office room for headquarters in charge of the secretary.
- e. A plan of finance adequate for present and future needs. Limit the local expenses to the salary of the Secretary, office rent, clerical and postage expenses and other incidentals, until the organization and movement is under way, and definite plans adopted.

5. Determine the immediate needs of the moment and of the community and concentrate on this work,

whether it be seditious street meetings, disloyal newspapers and publications, the political situation and other conditions incident to the war, which requires every man to be at work on or behind the firing line. The list of loyal and disloyal Americans will furnish the basis for this work. Once the nine loyal Americans are aroused and at work in every community, they will shortly put the tenth disloyal resident out of commission.

6. As soon as the organization is completed, take steps to hold a big patriotic rally on live, current issues, both local and national.

7. Information and literature can be obtained at the National Headquarters of the American Defense Society at 44 East 23rd Street, New York City. The Society will also furnish instructions regarding publicity, methods of advertising, and general propaganda. In case literature is required in quantities for local distribution, the Society will furnish the same at cost.

8. Local Branches or Vigilance Corps are urged to correspond freely with the Society. We are forming branches all over the country whose members receive the membership certificate and button of the American Defense Society.

Simple Form of Constitution and By-Laws for the Vigilance Corps

NAME—The name of this organization shall be the (town or city) Branch or Vigilance Corps of the American Defense Society.

OBJECTS—To arouse and organize all loyal Americans; to discover and expose every form of disloyalty; to promote the spirit of constructive patriotism and every enterprise that will assist in winning the war.

MEMBERSHIP—Any loyal American resident in the community is eligible for membership. All those elected to membership shall receive the membership certificate and insignia of the American Defense Society, and pay dues according to the class of membership.

ANNUAL MEETING—The annual meeting shall be held in January of each year for the election of officers, the transaction of other business stated in the call, and such other business as may properly come before it. Due notice shall be given and all members of record shall be entitled to vote at this meeting.

OFFICERS AND MANAGEMENT—The management and control of the Branch or Vigilance Corps shall be vested in an Executive Committee of five members to be elected annually, to hold office for one year and until their successors are elected and assume office. This committee shall name a chairman from its own number; also a secretary, a treasurer, and such committees as may be necessary, all to hold office at the pleasure of the Executive Committee. These officers shall perform the duties ordinarily incident to officers holding their respective positions, and such other duties as the Committee may direct. The Secretary shall receive such salary as the Committee may decide. All other officers shall serve without compensation. Each committee shall report to the Executive Committee through its chairman.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The Executive Committee shall meet the first Thursday of each month; also at the call of the Chairman, or at the written request of a majority of the Committee. Three members shall constitute a quorum, and a majority of this quorum shall decide all questions.

FINANCE—The Executive Committee shall approve all bills before payment, and authorize in advance all contracts for over \$100. Checks shall be signed by the treasurer; or in his absence, by the Chairman of the Executive Committee or the Secretary when duly authorized by the Executive Committee.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATION—The American Defense Society will send certificate and insignia to all members, and furnish its literature to the Branch or Vigilance Corps free in small quantities, and in larger quantities for local distribution at actual cost. It will also assist with propaganda, news releases and general information, and co-operate with the Branch or Vigilance Corps in its varied activities. It is suggested that local vigilance corps help defray the expenses of the society by contributing twenty-five per cent of the first year's dues to the National Headquarters of the American Defense Society, and ten per cent yearly thereafter.

AMENDMENTS—This Constitution and By-Laws may be amended or repealed by a majority vote at any regular or special meeting of the Branch or Vigilance Corps, provided that written notice setting forth the nature of such proposed change has been included in the call for the meeting. All proposed amendments shall be submitted to the Executive Committee a suitable time in advance of the meeting.

*Consult your Local Police Authorities for Information about
Laws and Ordinances Against Illegal Public Speaking.*

The following applies to New York City only

The Application of the Law of Disorderly Conduct to Illegal Public Speaking.

By FREDERICK B. HOUSE,
City Magistrate, New York City.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT LAW

Sections 1458 and 1459 of the consolidation Act of the City of New York. So much thereof as is pertinent reads as follows:

Section 1458. "Every person in said city and county shall be deemed guilty of disorderly conduct that tends to a breach of the peace, who shall in any thoroughfare or public place in said city and county commit any of the following offenses, that is to say" . . .

3. "Every person who shall use any threatening, abusive or insulting behavior with intent to provoke a breach of the peace or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned."

Section 1459. "Whenever it shall appear, on oath of a credible witness before any police justice in said city and county, that any person in said city and county has been guilty of any such disorderly conduct as in the opinion of such magistrate tends to a breach of the peace, the said magistrate may cause the person so complained of to be brought before him to answer the said charge."

Generally speaking, no one denies the right of a free press or of free speech, but this by no means permits licentiousness of the press or of speech. And, the law relating to a free press and of free speech does not deprive a State of its primary right of self-preservation.

Any printed, written or spoken words which tend to a breach of the peace are illegal and not within the constitutional right of any person, and the Courts and the police should not shut their eyes to

the fact that there are persons in the city, reckless and aggressive, ready to act on such words and thereby likely to become disturbers of the public peace.

So, that a person who prints, writes or speaks anything having this tendency is not within his constitutional rights and is criminally liable for his acts.

So then, the test is: does the matter which is distributed, or the words spoken, tend to a breach of the peace? If it does, then there is no constitutional protection for the act of distribution or speaking, and a person committing either one of these acts in the City of New York may be arrested and prosecuted under the disorderly conduct statutes.

Then there is no doubt that a person who abuses the liberty of speech brings himself, through such an abuse, within the provisions of the disorderly conduct statutes.

But the question is not one of free speech, or the right of distribution of certain printed matter, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble.

It is, did the act complained of tend to a breach of the peace?

In this case the defendants were convicted of violating Section 675 of the Penal Code, now Section 43 of the Penal Law, which so far as is material reads:

"A person who wilfully and wrongfully commits any act . . . which seriously disturbs or endangers the public peace . . . for which no other punishment is expressly prescribed, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

The whole question is one as to public order and decency, and if this is disturbed in a way so as to tend to a breach of the peace, the act is one of disorderly conduct.

It is the law that freedom of speech does not mean the right always to say what one thinks, when and where he pleases.

So, the application of the disorderly conduct statutes in cases of public speaking, tending to a

breach of the peace, is not an abridgement of free speech, or of the right of people peaceably to assemble; but an enforcement of the law against an act which may cause a breach of the peace, or which is likely to disturb the quiet and good order of the community.

So, then, the test is, did the act complained of tend to a breach of the peace?

If it did, the act constitutes disorderly conduct, and a City Magistrate is empowered, by the statutes, to determine this question.

It is necessary, only that, in the ordinary course of events, they are likely to cause a breach of the peace.

It is a matter of law, order and decency, and the peace, quiet and good order of the community, and any person who, by word, act or the distribution of printed matter, advises the public to obstruct the due execution of the laws; or which causes consternation and alarm among the people; or which tends to a breach of the peace, is not within his constitutional rights.

All such persons should be made to understand that there is a law to reach them and that they are not protected by the much-abused term, free speech.

The disorderly conduct statutes, if enforced, are amply sufficient to meet the situation.

THE LAW OF ARRESTS

BY INSPECTOR CORNELIUS F. CAHALANE

New York City Police Department

DEFINITION OF ARREST

An arrest is the taking of a person into custody that he may be held to answer for a crime. A person is in custody when he is placed in restraint by the arresting officer or when he voluntarily submits. A crime is an act or omission that is forbidden by law. If you unlawfully arrest a person, that is, if you arrest a person and don't charge him with an act or omission that is forbidden by law, that person is not under arrest. You have assaulted him. He has a perfect right to use all the force that is necessary to prevent you from assaulting him.

WHEN AN ARREST MAY BE MADE

There are practically only four instances wherein a policeman may make an arrest, and they are covered by Sections 153, 177 and 179 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. These four instances are:

First, when he has a warrant,

Second, when a crime is attempted or committed in his presence,

Third, when a felony has in fact been committed and he has reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed it,

Fourth, in the night time, on suspicion of having committed a felony, even though it is afterward proved that the person arrested did not commit it, provided a felony has been committed.

It is the policeman's duty—first, to get the perpetrator; second, to secure and safeguard the evidence; third, to secure witnesses. That is the key-

note of this whole police job—to arrest the perpetrator, secure and safeguard the evidence, and get witnesses. When an officer makes an arrest he has only finished one-third of his job. He should then secure and safeguard the evidence. If he has obtained the evidence and secured it, he should then secure the witnesses. In doing this, the case is cleaned up and there is nothing for any other member of the force or any other branch of the service to do.

A principal to a crime is the person who commits the crime, or who aids, advises, counsels, or assists in its commission. Every policeman should know that, and he ought to be able to apply it just as soon as he arrives at the scene of a crime. When you get to the scene, just ask yourself: "Did this person commit the crime; did he aid; did he advise; did he counsel; or did he assist in its commission?" If he did, place him under arrest and charge him with the same offense as you are charging against the man who committed the crime.

For the purpose of showing you how you can arrest a man as a principal—whether the principal to that crime acts knowingly or not, that's none of our business, that's the court's business. That's why a judge gets \$9,000 a year in the magistrates' courts and \$17,500 in the higher courts—because they know more about the law than you do. Put it up to them. That's why the legislature passed a law prohibiting any person from being a magistrate who has not been admitted to the bar.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT—THEN GO AHEAD

Don't concern yourself too much with the side issues of the problem of arrests. When you make an arrest the only question for you is: "Have I got this fellow charged with an act or omission that is forbidden by law?" If you have, you are safe.

Some policemen may question your method of getting him to court, but never lose sight of the fact that the courts have ruled many times that it is none of the court's concern how you got your prisoner before them, whether you walked him, dragged him, shanghaied him, picked him up in Jersey or California and kidnapped him; or brought him in on a trolley or an aeroplane. They won't worry over that point. The business of the court is to pick up the complaint and read it and find out whether the defendant is charged with an act or omission forbidden by law in this State. The question of the legality of the arrest may come up afterwards if the prisoner institutes the proceedings.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE

In connection with the foregoing it is clearly shown that utterances that tend to incite disorder or riot are sufficient cause to request an officer to make an arrest.

Be sure and make mental or written notes of what is being said and secure a verification of the utterances by as many witnesses as is possible to obtain, and if there is no officer available, go to the nearest police station and request a warrant and an officer to accompany you and make the arrest. If a warrant cannot be secured on the evidence submitted, secure a summons for the offender, getting his address, and necessary subpoenas for the witnesses.

AN APPEAL

The American Defense Society is consecrated to the supreme task of winning the war. The Society is fighting the wide-spread campaign of treason, sedition and disloyalty being waged in this country today by Pro-Germans, Socialists, Pacifists, Anti-Militarists, Conscientious Objectors, Anarchists, I. W. W.'s, so-called Friends of Irish Freedom and other organizations.

The German nation is arrayed to the last man in solid phalanx behind their governing class which seeks to enslave the world, and to reduce all nations great and small to the status of tributary provinces, resorting to every form of atrocity to accomplish their purpose. This means that we must organize the American phalanx—ourselves become crusaders to the last man—until this German world menace is destroyed.

Our Vigilance Corps is being organized and extended to communities at large. We hope to have active workers in every city and town, and a patriotic listener in every block. Our Publicity and Literary Bureaus are urging every citizen to renewed patriotism and sacrifice, pointing out the dangers that confront us at home.

The World War for Freedom and Democracy concerns every man, woman and child in the country. This includes you and your friends and neighbors. Help rid this country of spies and plotters—agents of the Kaiser—the boys in the trenches will feel better and fight harder when they know the folks at home are safe from these dangers.

In this nation-wide work the Society is supported by voluntary contributions and membership fees. Help us with your time, enthusiasm and money. We hope you will communicate to us freely any information or suggestion relating to the conduct of the war.

Serve at the Front or Serve at Home

The Society's Button

is a Mark of Honor and a Badge of Service.

The Membership Certificate

states that a member "*rendered his country patriotic service and financial aid by becoming a member of the American Defense Society while the United States of America was engaged in the world-war for Freedom and Democracy.*"

If German troops were but a few miles away you would leap to the defense of your loved ones and your hearth.

The Hun is near. German spies are everywhere.

Seditious speakers and publishers are spreading traitorous pro-German propaganda.

Help put every agent of the Kaiser in jail.

Your home, your loved ones and your country are in danger.

Help us to make them safe. Get into the fight.

Be a constructive patriot. Give a little of your time and help to this work by enrolling your friends in the American Defense Society.

Use the attached membership blanks NOW.

Do Your Duty—Help the Nation to Victory

American Defense Society, Inc., 44 E. 23d Street

Please enroll me as a member of the American Defense Society.
I enclose my check for \$1.00—Annual Membership, \$5.00 Sustaining
Membership, \$10.00 Subscribing Membership, \$25.00 Contributing
Membership, \$100.00 Life Membership.

Every member receives the Society's button and Certificate of
Membership.

Name.....

Street Address.....

City and State..... Date..... 191.....

Make checks payable to Robert Appleton, *Treasurer*.

GERMAN WIDOWS MUST RE-MARRY SO THEIR CHILDREN MAY FIGHT ANOTHER WAR

THE Crefeld General Anzeiger, in a recent issue, printed the following astounding "next-war" statement:

"There are more than a million war widows in Germany. They cannot be allowed to remain widows for two reasons. In the first place, the Empire looks to them to provide an army for Germany's future defense, and in the next place, many of them are attending to the business of their late husbands without possessing the necessary knowledge. "All the widows, therefore, must get married at once, and pre-

erably to wounded or otherwise unfit soldiers. They may rest assured that the National Committee for the Remarriage of War Widows will handle the business with the requisite discretion. The Committee will pay special attention to men in the hospitals, and will insert anonymous advertisements in the papers generally read by war widows.

"It may be added that the utilization of crippled soldiers and war-stricken women in the interests of the Empire's future wars has the cordial approval of our great Hindenburg."

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TYPICAL GERMAN WARFARE

"U-BOATS SHELL AMERICAN IN OPEN BOAT." Another instance of open boats being deliberately shelled by a submarine was described by an American, Byron Wood, one of the survivors, who said: "It was murder, pure and simple. They shot away some of our boats, gave us no time to launch those that were left, and then fired on us in the open boats, wounding and maiming men who were powerless to protect themselves. About fifty of us got off in two life-boats. As we rowed away from the vessel the Germans opened fire on us and James Fringer, of Roanoke, Va., was killed. Another fireman in the same boat as Fringer was wounded and died twenty minutes after a rescuing-ship picked us up. In all, three members of the crew were killed and eight are in the hospital, all seriously wounded."

TYPICAL GERMAN THOUGHT

PROFESSOR PAUL ELTZBACHER, a teacher of law in the Berlin Commercial College, writes in *Das Grosse Deutschland*, of September 1, 1917: "Our General Staff and our other authorities IN PREPARING FOR THE NEXT WAR will see to it that from the outset we are supplied as well as possible with food and raw materials."

General von Freytag Loringhoven, in a pamphlet entitled "Deductions from the World's War," discloses the bad faith of Germany when it speaks of a reduction of armaments. "SINCE WE'LL HAVE TO BEGIN AGAIN, we must, in view of this eventuality, take more radical measures. Not only must we not reduce the length of the military service, but, far from that, we should prolong it and create trained reserves that could always be called upon at the favorable moment."

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TYPICAL GERMAN WARFARE

GERMAN spies under instructions from the German Embassy caused the following destruction of American property prior to America's entry into the War: Seattle warehouses with munitions for Russia burned—loss \$500,000.

Part of Bethlehem Steel Works burned—loss \$2,000,000.

Roebling Steel Rope plant burned—loss \$1,000,000.

Hopewell, Va.—powder town—burned—loss \$3,000,000.

Steamers and lighters at Brooklyn burned—loss \$3,000,000.

Munitions blown up at Black Tom, N. J.—Loss \$25,000,000.

Can. Dar. & Fdy. Co., Kingsland, New Jersey, blown up and burned—loss \$16,000,000.

TYPICAL GERMAN WARFARE

“THE scheme to extirpate the Armenian Christians from Turkey was made in Germany and suggested to the Turks by German officials,” said the Rev. A. N. Andrus, Congregational Missionary, Mardin, Mesopotamia. “At first the Turkish Government objected to the killing of Armenians on the ground that they were valuable as artisans, but the Germans promised to supply men to take their places. Having persuaded the Turks, the Germans then left it to them to put the scheme into effect. The Turkish soldiers in some places could not overcome the Armenians so German officers brought and trained cannon on their strongholds and forced them to flee. Women were clubbed, stabbed or shot down on the Mesopotamian plains and left for dead in piles on the ground or thrown into old cisterns.”

